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The Sun

the most complete job printing and book binding establishment in the west of Provo. No piece of work too large or too small for The Sun. Complete stock of legal blanks. Pamphlets, brief and book work a specialty.

EVERY CLASS OF CATTLE ADVANCE

CHEAP PORK AND BEEF ACT AGAINST MUTTON BUYING.

Specs Say Prices Are Relatively High As Compared With Markets East—Stocks and Feeders Advanced Twenty-Five to Fifty Cents Over Week—Sheep and Hog Market.

Correspondence The Sun.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 12.—Cattle of all classes made gains last week. Order buyers say prices here are relatively high as compared with the markets East, and they are in a position to judge, as their business depends on being able to fill orders to advantage here. When markets East are getting plenty of beef at a reasonable price, outside offers are scarce here. The supply today is eighteen thousand cattle, containing a large proportion of stockers and feeders. Beef cattle sold steady in most cases, although Chicago reports twenty thousand cattle and lower prices. Heavy steers brought \$10.00 and yearlings also brought that figure. Other yearlings brought \$9.50, and other heavy steers \$9.25. Middle class steers sell up to \$8.50, and pretty good short fed steers \$7.25 to \$8.00, yearling steers \$6.50 to \$7.00. Butcher grades are selling strong, prime heavy cows up to \$7.00, choice heavy bulls \$6.00, heifers \$5.00. In every class there is a wide spread between the best and the cheapest, and it is the difficulty that feeders have in appreciating this that causes disappointment in some of the sales. Stockers and feeders advanced twenty-five to fifty cents last week, contrary to the usual December procedure, and the market on them is strong to ten cents higher today. Choice to fancy stockers and feeders sell around \$12.00 again, and medium grades at \$10.25 to \$11.00, common cattle still under \$6.00 in most cases. Iowa and Minnesota sent in about two hundred and fifty railroads for today's market, and sales are thirty to fifty cents above a week ago, good stockers and feeders at \$12.50 to \$13.00 today, and stock buyers up to \$12.25. Buyers realize that the breeding of many of the Northern Iowa and Minnesota cattle is as good as that found in Missouri cattle.

Hog supplies are running very heavy at Northern markets, because of lack of feed, immense numbers of pigs and light weights being sent to market on that account. Receipts here are moderate and quality averages good. Supply today fourteen thousand, market weak at the opening, but closing steady and active, top \$5.50, bulk \$5.20 to \$5.45. Pigs bring \$5.00 to \$5.75. Killers show immense capacity for hogs, which are evidently cutting up at a profit. The belief prevails that the market is now right at the bottom for the winter, and the action of buyers indicates that this theory will work out unless there are extraordinary supplies at the markets after the first of the year.

Sheep and lambs are selling steady today, following a pretty even market last week. Top lambs, including some from the Monte Vista, Colo. district, Arkansas Valley and local feed lots, sold at \$4.75 to \$4.85 today, best yearlings \$7.50, ewes \$6.10. Medium lambs sell around \$5.50, less when finish is too much lacking. Cheap beef and pork act against heavy mutton consumption, but strong markets are nevertheless expected through the winter. Feeding lambs sell at \$5.00 to \$5.25.

Utah Sheep Conditions.

Fed sheep from Utah, the kind that are well finished and command top prices which have been fattened in a part of the mountain range country where no corn is raised or shipped in, are now arriving at the Kansas City stock yards, a consignment having reached the market yesterday. These lambs, a shipment of five hundred and thirty head, selling at the top price, were owned by Peter Anderson of Provo, who fed them in Sanpete county of that state.

Anderson, who has been a flockmaster many years, made the statement that while sheep feeding was only recently inaugurated there, it has passed the experimental stage and is now a permanent industry. In the sugar beet districts, sheep are fed on beet pulp and tops, alfalfa and barley, while in other parts in that locality where no beets are raised, barley and alfalfa forms the feeding ration.

"In starting our sheep on feed," Anderson said, "we give them a quarter of a pound of barley a day to the head and all the alfalfa they will clean up. The barley ration is increased gradually as they go along until the full limit of a pound and a quarter per head is reached. Barley, with the choice quality of alfalfa we raise there, makes up a combination that hits on fat very fast."

"Alfalfa there is now worth eight dollars per ton, while barley costs one dollar a hundred pounds. It is very heavy and possesses a feeding value about equal to corn. Possessing a superior feeding climate, our lambs put on fat fast. We know nothing about mud there, nor stormy weather that interferes with feeding. The raising of grain, barley especially, as

The Sun

POLITICALLY, REPUBLICAN.

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EVERY FRIDAY

DECEMBER 17, 1915

THE SPREADING FLAMES.



JURORS DRAWN FOR THE COMING YEAR FOR DISTRICT COURT SERVICE

Below is a list of one hundred ninety-three persons drawn for jury service in the district court of Carbon county for the coming year (1916) by George Collingham of Sunnyside and Oliver J. Harmon of Price, jury commissioners.

Winter Quarters—C. P. Anderson, Neils Neilson, Joseph Richards, Joseph B. Cox, H. A. James, James Neilson, C. F. Dorgan, Jasper Richards and J. W. Kinell.

Scotfield—Charles Moshele, E. J. Llewellyn, J. W. Wynn, C. E. Harris, Albert Mayo, Frank Urabitch, Bernard Neudrin, Milton Leroy Barnett, R. H. Wilson, A. W. Crane.

Castle Gate—C. E. Goodwick, N. C. Christensen, J. A. Thorpe, Edward Cox, Davis Barnes, W. H. Babcock, E. Chamberlain, J. E. Snow, W. H. Johnson, W. M. Young, Robert E. Graham, Levi H. Evans, David Prouce, James H. Cowan, Andrew Wallace, John Pfand, Thomas Harrison.

Helper—Joseph Litzinger, Samuel Stein, Ray Miller, T. H. Warren, R. Falm, Alma Haycock, J. M. Holmes, J. H. Halverson, J. E. Moore, Joseph Blumberg, E. F. Brown, E. V. Darr, Morgan Locke, Robert Allison, August Litzinger, C. A. Bartolina, James Martello, John Bottino, Steve Glanetti, Peter Roscoe, Joe Bruno, E. C. Bryner, Alma Bryner, James Rolando, R. A. Greenhalgh, Ray Miller.

Spring Glen—John Tryon, David Rowley, J. W. Butler, Hyrum Hansen.

Price—George A. Nixon, A. W. Birch, M. T. Harmon, John A. Mathis, A. H. Hunter, McClure Wilson, Joseph Jones, H. B. Goetzmann, W. J. West, John Hase, R. J. Turner, J. Rex Miller, Harry L. Ross, Rasmus Frandsen, B. H. McDonald, Robert McKane, Martin Anderson, J. H. Redd, A. W. Shion, E. K. Olson, M. M. Olsen, Frank Groves, William Downard, J. L. Thompson, James B. Mathis, G. N. Ritchborne, George Ireland, John W. Prince, O. H. Guymon, S. C. Miles, E.

well as alfalfa, forced sheep feeding, as it did not pay to ship these products out of the country.

"In feeding the home demand for them creates a market, so all the hay and grain raised there is fed where it grows. There are on feed in that locality twenty-five thousand lambs which have just begun to move."

Outlook Is Most Excellent.

L. R. Anderson of Sanpete county, speaker of the house in the last session of the legislature, was in Salt Lake City this week on business connected with the sheep industry of the southern part of the state. When he left Manti a storm was beginning, which, he said, would be beneficial to the ranges and also to the dry farms in the county. He said that so far the snowfall had been light this year.

The outlook for a bumper wool crop in Utah is better now than it was in December, 1914, Anderson says, but he adds that there will be lower prices prevailing for wool next year unless the manufacturers determine to use American wools. He says the buyers have pinched an account of paying high prices to the producer this year, while the manufacturers bought their wool from Australia.

"The only thing that can place the wool industry of the United States on a sound basis is a protective tariff," said Anderson. "There is no use of the American woolgrower trying to compete with the foreign woolgrowers without a tariff."

Wool Tariff Restored.

C. H. Stewart, secretary of the Utah Woolgrowers' association, announces that a resolution asking congress to restore the tariff on wool probably would be adopted at the coming con-

M. Sumner, Charles Larson, Peter I. Olsen, C. H. Marcussen, George Rold, B. F. McIntire, W. E. Anderson, A. W. McKinnon, Wilbur Rugg, Thomas Dumas, Albert Pace, Levi H. Pace, O. F. Harlow, J. J. Weigmann, George Jorgensen, A. G. Gethell.

Wellington—J. H. Golding, W. E. Jones, Frank Hill, William Rich, Albert Barnes, J. F. Turner, Peter Liddell, William Cook, James Roberts, E. H. Thayer, Melvin Draper.

Sunnyside—D. A. Johnson, Warren M. Coward, H. M. Palmer, Stephen Johnson, A. E. Hopkinson, Alma Peterson, John Higginson, Henry Wilson, Horace Naylor, A. D. Van Wagner, Frank Hurettich, John W. Long, John Albert Patterson, William H. Taylor, Parley B. Darger, William Robertson, William G. Blahett, J. T. Johnson, William Mummert, John Yunkinick, Peter Dugrenic, Anton Teske.

Clear Creek—Ed Hallman, W. L. Barton, John V. Haddock, Heber Ward, George Harley, H. O. Anderson, Fred Young, A. A. Jones, Sam Woodhead, E. H. Reynolds, John Gibson.

Kentworth—A. E. Taylor, Arthur Hamelwright, Ed R. Kimber, Ira K. Good, A. H. Draper, William H. Lawley, Joseph Parr.

Carbonville—J. C. McKendrick, Hiawatha—K. L. Simmons, W. H. Whitehead, W. L. Lamph, John Patterson, Oscar Blackburn, D. V. Stacey, R. H. Brooks, Emanuel Dexter.

Black Hawk—L. T. Cragan, P. J. O'Connor, F. C. Christensen, W. H. McClurg, G. A. Schultz, Henry E. Day, John Hurst, Thomas Humphrey.

Storrs—George A. Shepherd, H. A. Brown, Charles Carlson, Frank T. Bennett, Samuel L. Richards, Benjamin Mangum, John Cunningham, Albert Hader, G. Fletcher Hall.

Standardville—A. P. Webb.

Carbon—J. W. Crawford, R. E. King.

vention of the woolgrowers of this state. Tariff and bounty questions would be the principal questions before the convention, he said.

Kansas City Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 2000; market weak. Prime fed steers, \$9.25 to \$10.00; dressed beef steers, \$7.00 to \$8.75; Western steers, \$8.25 to \$8.55; stockers and feeders, \$5.50 to \$7.75; bulls, \$4.50 to \$6.00; calves, \$8.00 to \$9.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 6000; market steady. Lambs, \$8.49 to \$9.00; yearlings, \$8.75 to \$9.50; wethers, \$8.00 to \$8.50; ewes, \$5.25 to \$6.25.

Omaha Live Stock.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 16.—Hogs—Receipts, 18,000; market steady. Heavy, \$6.20 to \$6.40; light, \$6.15 to \$6.25; pigs, \$5.25 to \$6.25; bulk of sales, \$6.25 to \$6.35.

Cattle—Receipts, 1500; market slow. Native steers, \$5.75 to \$9.35; cows and heifers, \$5.25 to \$7.00; Western steers, \$4.90 to \$7.40; Texas steers, \$5.70 to \$6.70; stockers and feeders, \$5.25 to \$7.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 9200; market slow. Yearlings, \$5.25 to \$7.15; wethers, \$5.75 to \$6.50; lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.90.

Word was received here today from Provo of the death there this (Friday) morning of Mrs. Gerald Leonard of Huntington at a hospital. Deceased had gone to Provo for an operation, but did not survive it. She was 27 years of age and the daughter of the late John Brasher. She is survived by a husband and a babe about a year old. The remains will be taken to Huntington for burial.

Typewriter papers in various grades. The Sun—Adv.

SALOON LICENSE DENIED

Scotfield Trustees Turn Down Application of Lee S. Thomas.

Correspondence The Sun.

SCOTFIELD, Dec. 14.—Lee S. Thomas, a member of the county board of education, made application to the Scotfield town board last week at its regular session for a saloon license, and the same was denied on the grounds that already two applications had been filed in advance of that of Thomas. The board felt that at the present time four saloons are sufficient, and for that reason the member of the consolidated school board from this end of the county was denied the privilege of operating a saloon. Thomas was not satisfied, however, and defied the town board, stating that he would appeal to the board of county commissioners and build just outside the town limits, as he was satisfied they would grant him a "sagebrush" saloon license if the Scotfield town board did object.

Nell M. Madison is back home from Mt. Pleasant, where he attended the funeral of his father, Andrew Madison. His family will remain there until after Christmas and perhaps longer.

W. N. Mosely is recovering from a severe attack of the grippe. There are a number of cases here.

The Winter Quarters, Clear Creek and Utah Mine are all working four and five days a week with the normal output. There is the usual complaint of the scarcity of railroad cars.

Edward Bartlett is now working on the main line of the Denver and Rio Grande. His family is still in Scotfield.

About a foot of snow fell here last night.

CARBON HIGH SCHOOL

Some Interesting Notes Contributed to "The Sun" From Students.

The students were entertained in chapel last week by Miss Marie Hansen, a talented reader with remarkable ambition. Miss Hansen lost her sight when a child, but although she was left in darkness she has struggled with many obstacles and won. She explained the difficulties a blind person had to contend with in order to obtain an education. Miss Hansen read a cutting from Ben Hur, and several places in a dialect of her own composition.

The constitution of the high school having been revised by the board of control was presented to the students and accepted.

Last Friday was commercial day. The commercial students took charge of chapel in a very commendable way. The stage setting was a business office furnished with stenographer, boss, office boy, etc. They varied, however, from the usual office routine and gave us an excellent program. Miss Frost's excellent candy was sold before and after the show. The dance in the evening was the last number on the program and all that were there had an enjoyable time.

County Superintendent Golding gave a short talk in chapel Tuesday. We are always pleased with Superintendent Golding's interesting talks and hope he will come again.

Professor Burgeer in co-operation with the grade teachers, has been diligently working with the cantata, "A Genuine Santa Claus," for the last week. It was presented last night and was a great treat for those who attended.

The most select feature of the holidays will be the seniors' annual ball to be given Christmas eve at the gymnasium. A ten-piece orchestra will furnish the music and free punch will be served. Tickets will be fifty cents.

PRESIDENT MUDGE INSPECTING CAMPS

Goes to Coal Properties of United States Fuel Company—Sees Van Law.

President Mudge of the Denver and Rio Grande and his party were special guests at a luncheon given by the Rotary club at Salt Lake City last Tuesday afternoon. He made a brief speech, and while he was not over communicative as to the future plans of the Denver and Rio Grande, he made a statement that carried a bright ray of hope to the minds of people living in towns along the company's right of way.

During the day, Tuesday, he had made an inspection of the company's shops in Salt Lake City and stated: "After looking at the shops, I am of the opinion that they are too small. They are inadequate for the work we will require of them." The words are prophetic, and while the wish may be father to the thought, it certainly looks as though things were in a fair way to be bettered and that the company is preparing to handle a bigger volume of business.

President Mudge and his party arrived in Price early Wednesday morning and his special car was switched onto the Southern Utah road and the party was taken to Hiawatha, Black Hawk and Mohrland. President Mudge had a conference at Black Hawk with O. W. Van Law, vice president of the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining company, and the party returned to Price, afterwards going east in the evening.

It was at the close of last week that A. B. Apperson, general superintendent of the Utah lines, also paid Hiawatha and Mohrland a visit, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the numerous conferences that have taken place recently will result in increased business for the various mining towns in Carbon and Emery counties.

ITALY FACES GREAT COAL SHORTAGE; FORTY DOLLARS PER TON THE PRICE

ROME, Dec. 13.—Coal is forty dollars a ton in Italy, and continues to soar. It went up ten dollars a ton in one week. This has become a serious, and might become a decisive war factor, so far as Italy is concerned, for coal is the fundamental element of Italian industry and commerce, moving the railways, running the factories, and keeping up such public utilities as electric light and power plants, gas and waterworks, street railways and tramways, as well as for household heating and cooking, not only in Rome but all over Italy. Such a phenomenal rise in the price of coal has never before been known. To Italy the shortage is serious chiefly because Italy possesses no coal mines of her own at home or in the African colonies, so there is no outlook for getting a supply except from abroad, and the foreign supply is in the hands of the enemy or taxed to its utmost capacity for its own needs.

While there was no war Italy needed no coal fields of her own, as the French and Belgian fields were near at hand. But now the French coal fields of Pas de Calais, and those of Belgium, have passed into control of Germany, the ally of Austria, with whom Italy is at war. Similarly Austria stretches as a barrier between the Polish coal fields and Italy. So that about the only supply left for Italy is England, where the Welsh coal fields are hardly equal to the demands of England's own factories and navy, and her nearby ally, France, without also supplying Italy's needs. And so coal is mounting—eight dollars some time ago, then ten, then fifteen, then twenty, twenty-five, thirty, and now forty dollars a ton.

People no longer buy coal by the ton, but by the bag, and a bag of coal which can be slung over the shoulder costs seven dollars. This means, of course, that poor people can no longer keep warm, except as the mild Italian climate may help them. But the climate does not help the railways and factories, and industrial Italy is the worst sufferer from coal shortage and excessive price. There has even been talk, since Italy is not at war with Germany, of getting coal from Germany, and for the possible exchange of some other articles of mutual need. Importing coal from Japan is also being considered, but the transportation cost is so great that Japanese coal would probably not bring the price down much in Italy.

Wood as a substitute is out of the question, for Italy's tree and timber supply is practically exhausted, and even bunches of twigs and faggots have become a luxury at high price. The leading hotels at Rome have posted a notice stating that owing to the high price of coal the Association of Hotelkeepers have agreed to charge each guest one lira (twenty cents) per day for the hotel's expense for coal. This is in the large and important hotels known to Americans, where no such requirement has ever before prevailed. A family of five thus pays thirty dollars extra per month for its share of the hotel's coal.

American coal shippers have been urged to enter the Italian field. But the scarcity of ships and the high cost of transportation—due to the dangers of coal as contraband of war—are said to stand in the way of relief from that quarter. So that one of the effects of the European war is to make the high price of coal a vital question for Italy, and the absence of any apparent remedy is even a more serious question.

AROUND THE COAL MINES.

A. C. Watts, chief engineer of the Utah Fuel company, and H. M. Magraw, general superintendent of the United States Fuel company, who represented Utah at the annual meeting of the Rocky Mountain Coal Institute, held recently at Denver, Colo., recently, have returned home. They report having had a most enjoyable time during the meet and that they were royally entertained by Colorado people, which

included a trip to Golden and other points of interest.

The Utah Fuel company is producing ten thousand tons of coal daily at an average from its various mines.

At the Denver meeting of the Rocky Mountain Coal Institute, held recently, A. H. Cowie, vice president and manager of the Utah Fuel company, was elected vice president for Utah, while E. L. Carpenter, president of the Uni-

(Continued on page four.)